

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

It is preferable that the titanyl phthalocyanine further has a lowest angle peak at an angle of  $7.3^{\circ} \pm 0.2^{\circ}$  and there is ~~has no peak at an angle of from  $7.4^{\circ}$  to  $9.4^{\circ}$  (i.e., an interval between the lowest angle peak to a next peak at a high angle side is not less than  $2.0$   $9.4^{\circ}$ [[ ]]).~~ Namely, if the lowest peak is present at  $7.5^{\circ}$ , no peak is present between  $7.5^{\circ}$  and  $9.4^{\circ}$ . If the lowest peak is present at  $7.1^{\circ}$ , no peak is present between  $7.1^{\circ}$  and  $9.4^{\circ}$ . In addition, the titanyl phthalocyanine preferably has no peak at an angle of  $26.3^{\circ}$ .

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 58, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Fig. 10 is a schematic view illustrating an embodiment of the proximity charger for use in the present invention, in which a gap forming member is formed on a charger. Referring to Fig. 10, numerals 21, 22 and 23 represent gap forming members (21), ~~a charging area of the charger and~~ a rotating shaft of the charger (22) and a charging area of the charger (23), respectively. Numerals 24, 25, 26 and 27 represent the photoreceptor of the present invention, an image forming area of the photoreceptor, non-image areas of the photoreceptor 24, and a rotating shaft of the photoreceptor 24. The gap forming members 21 contact the non-image areas 26 of the photoreceptor 24 to form a gap between the image forming area 25 and the charging area 23. In this case, the rotating shafts 22 and 27 may be mechanically fixed with a member such as belts to maintain a proper gap.